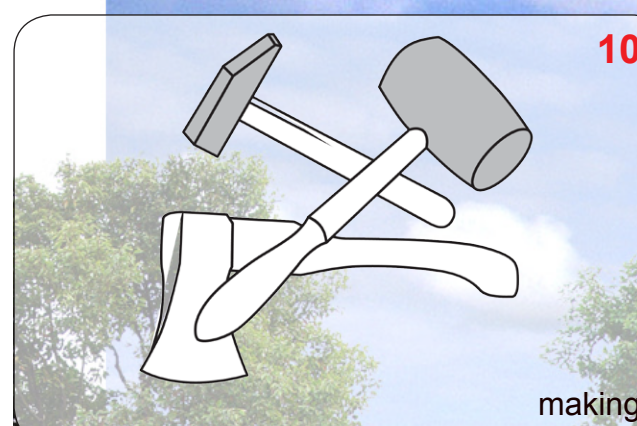
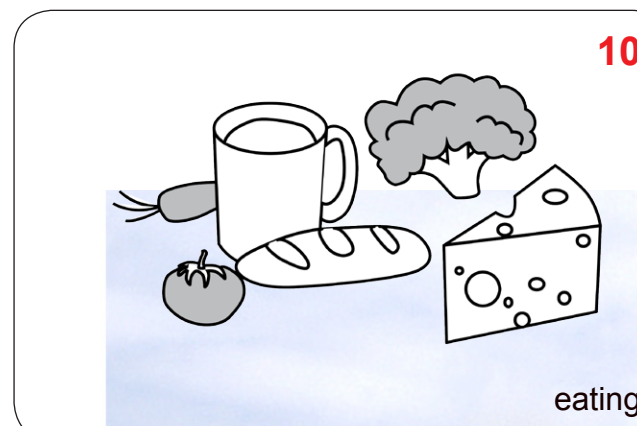
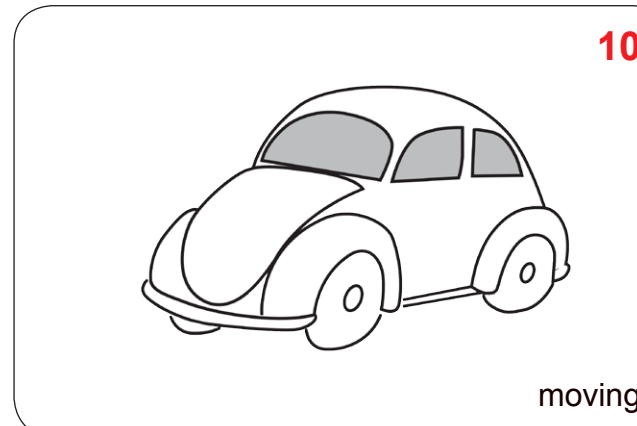
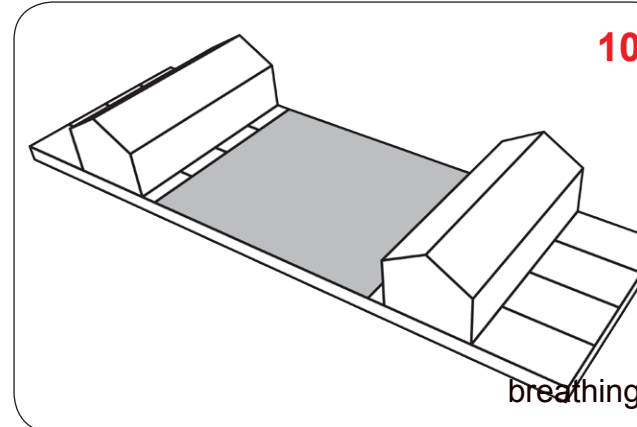
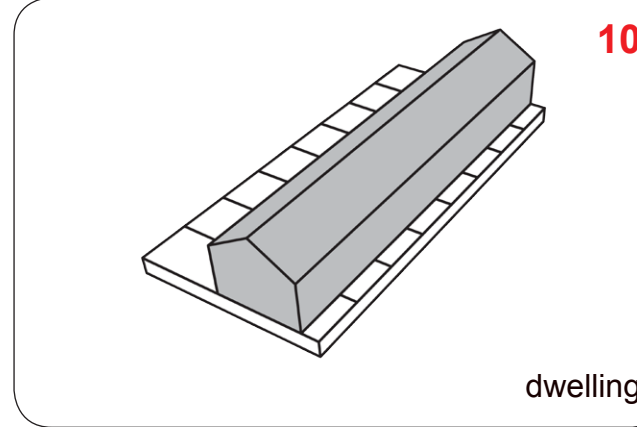


Hypothese

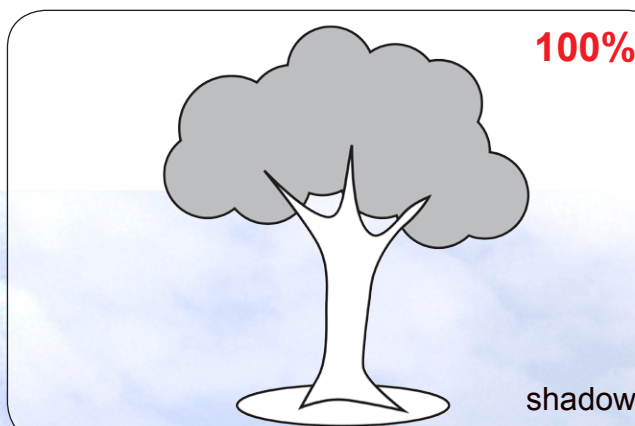
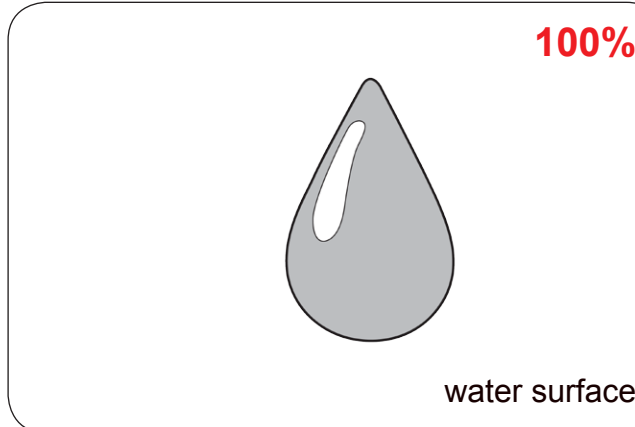
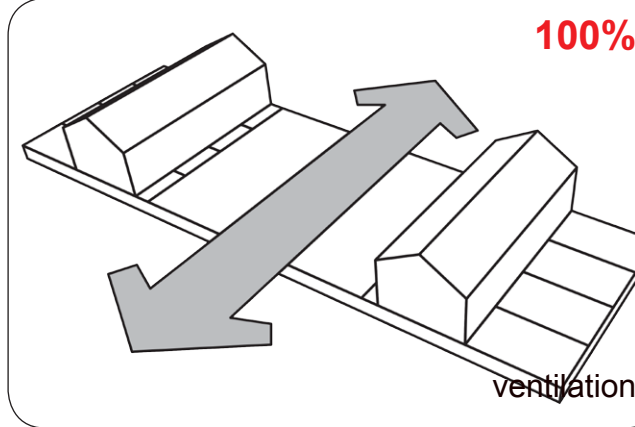
It is important to shift the attention to the actual welfare of people. And by this I refer to a welfare that is not only determined by physical and material output, but also by a sustainable improvement of space, environment and liveability (Ph.D. van Duijn, 2007). The Rhine-Waal Valley needs an urban tissue with excellent liveability standards. By restoring the harmony between occupation patterns, landscape structures and natural processes, a new balance will flourish between man and nature. A careful alignment based upon the specific characteristics of the "water landscape" make the Rhine-Waal- Valley ready for 2040.

Parameters

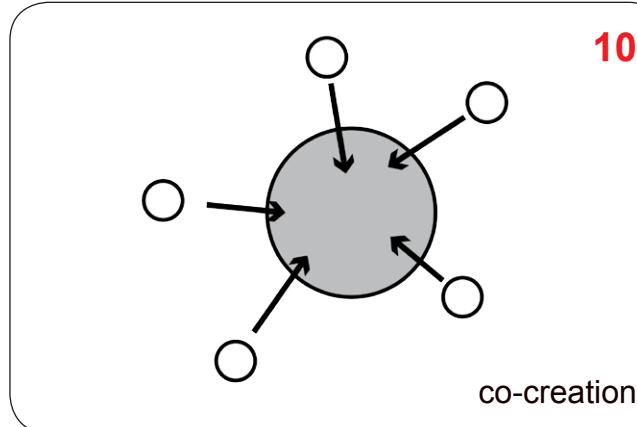
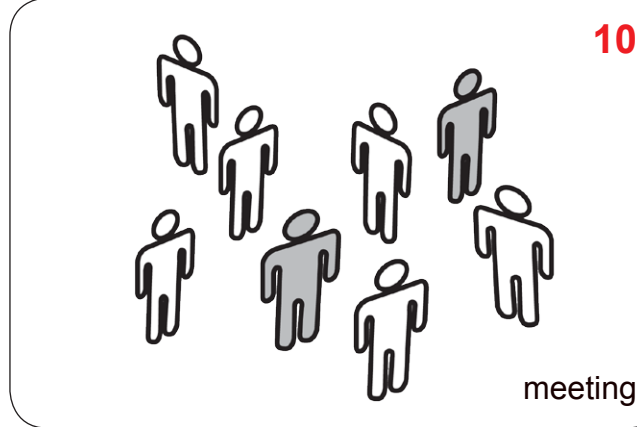
Harmony between man and nature



Cooling

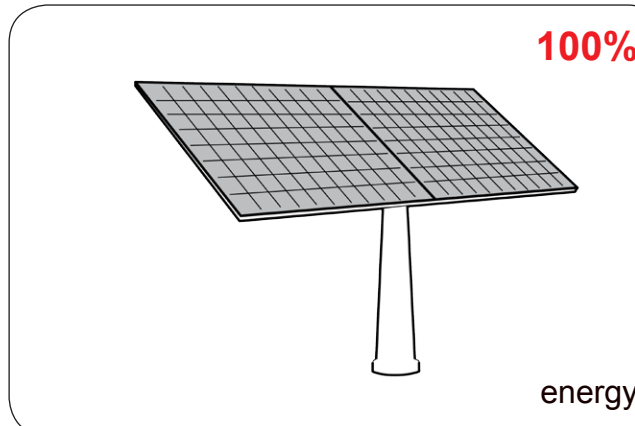
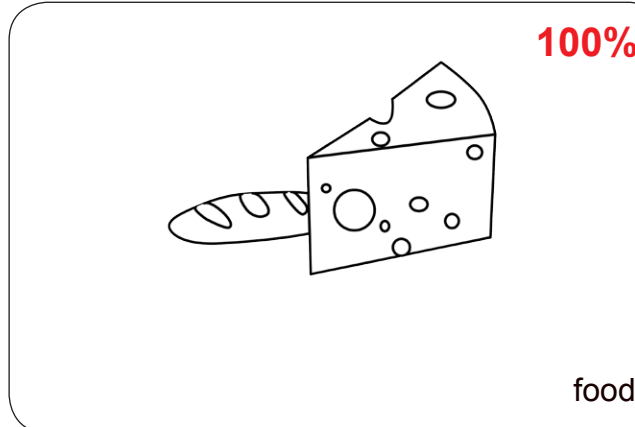
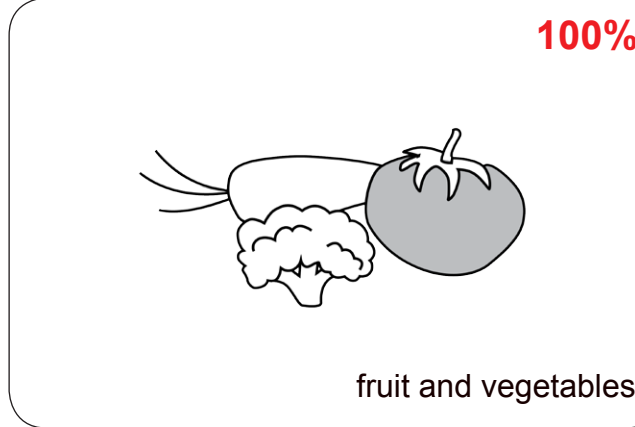


Harmony between man and man

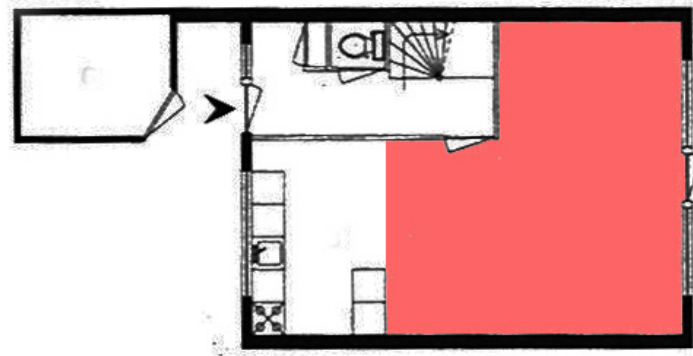


society balancing
living at the moment

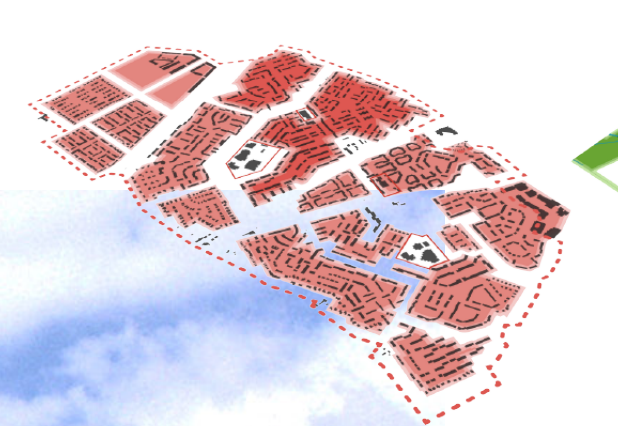
Self-sufficient



attention to each other,
self-production and
innovative creations



Garden room housing
garden
living room
kitchen
storage

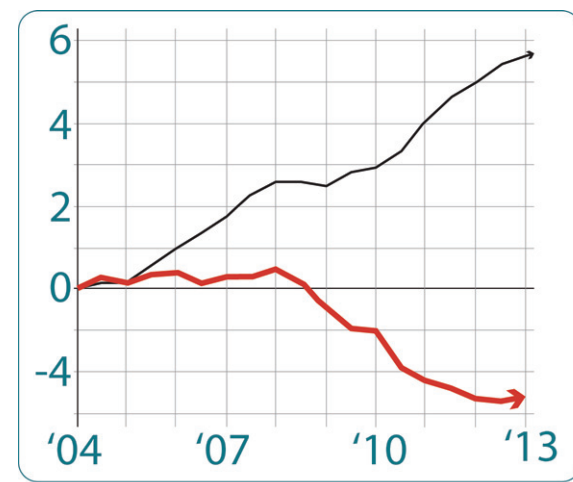


Cauliflower quarter

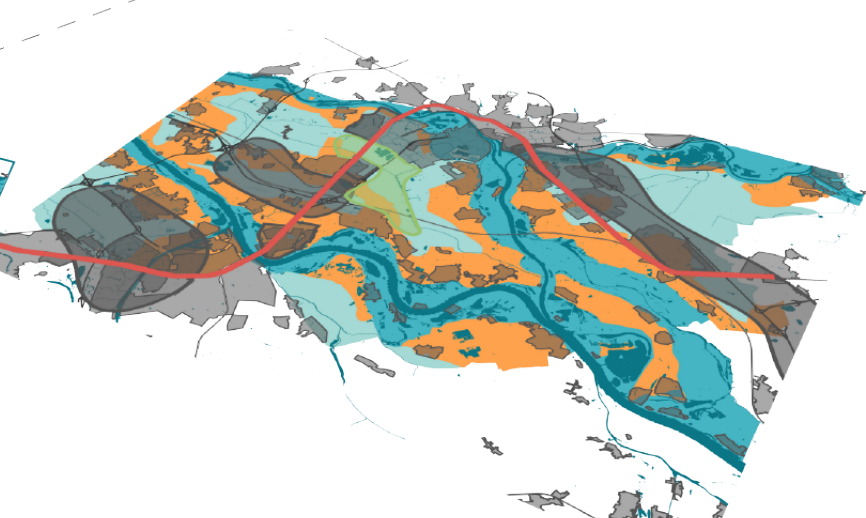
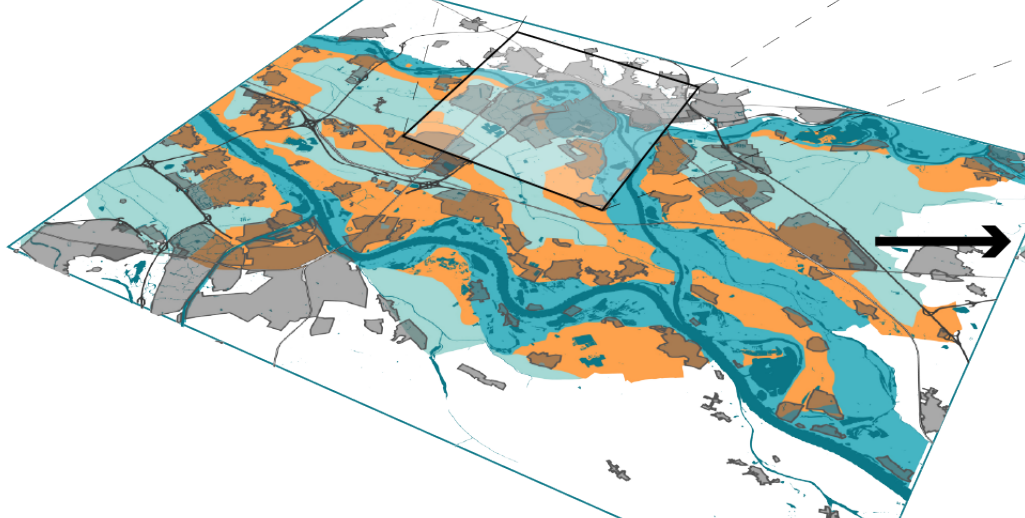
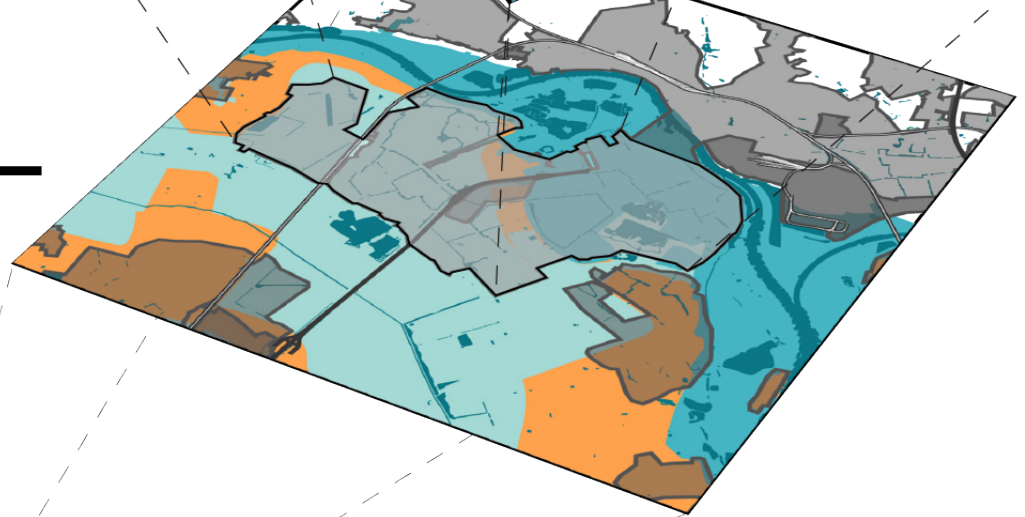
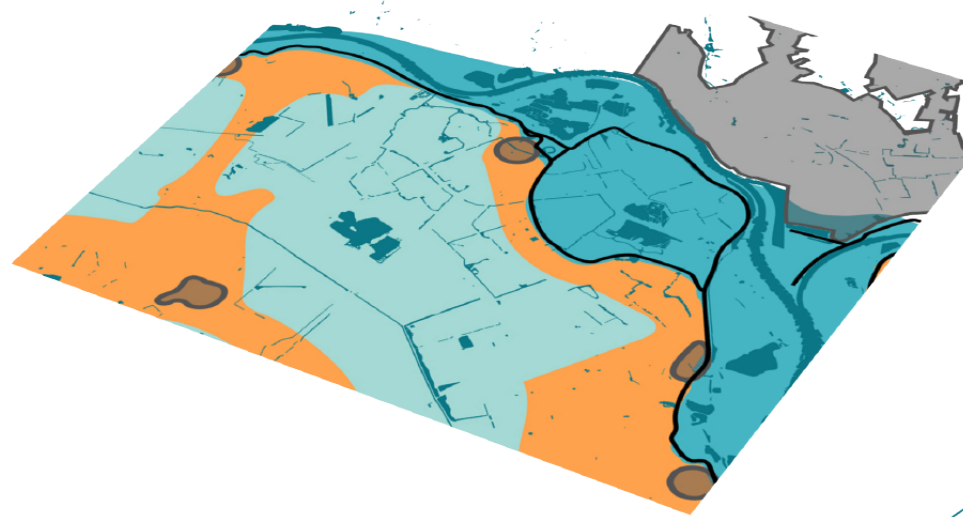
Dwelling

Breathing

Moving

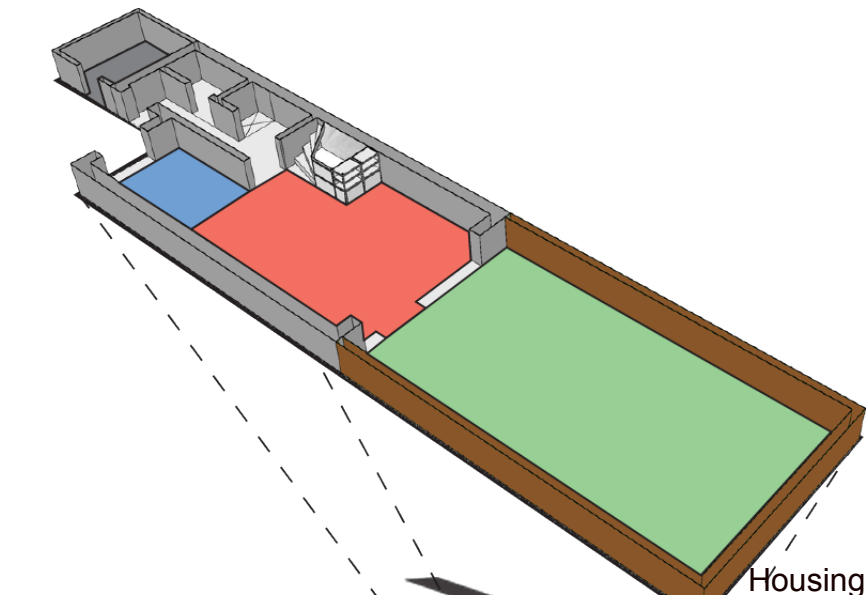


Post-war urban development

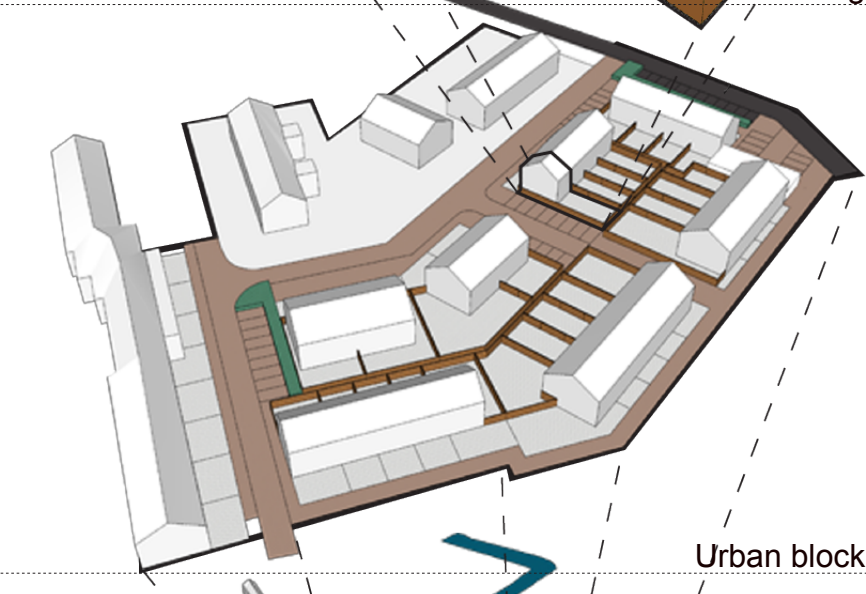


river
flood plan
natural levee
backland
occupation

Piet Bakker is living in a living group of 120 people in Eindhoven.



Housing



Urban block

Rational parcelling



Neighbourhood

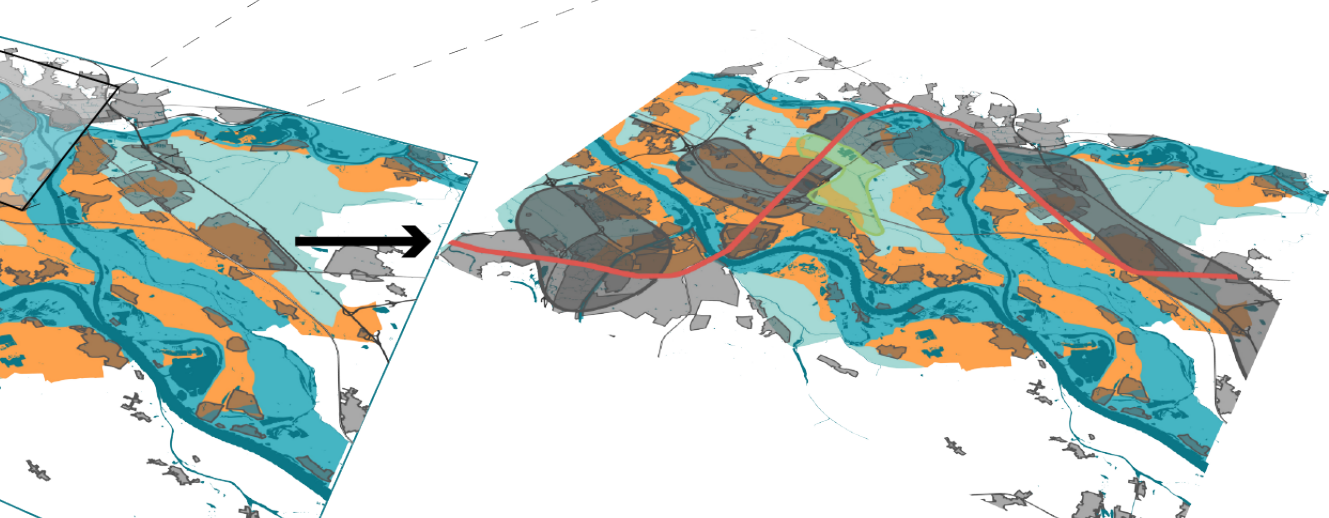
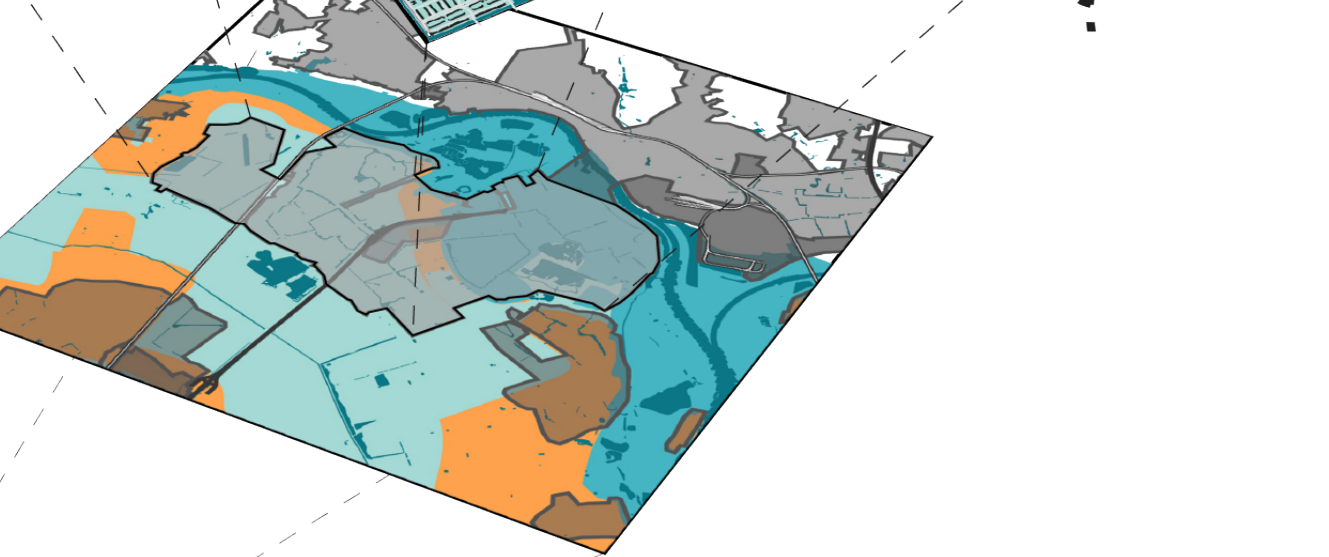
Local supermarket



Quarter

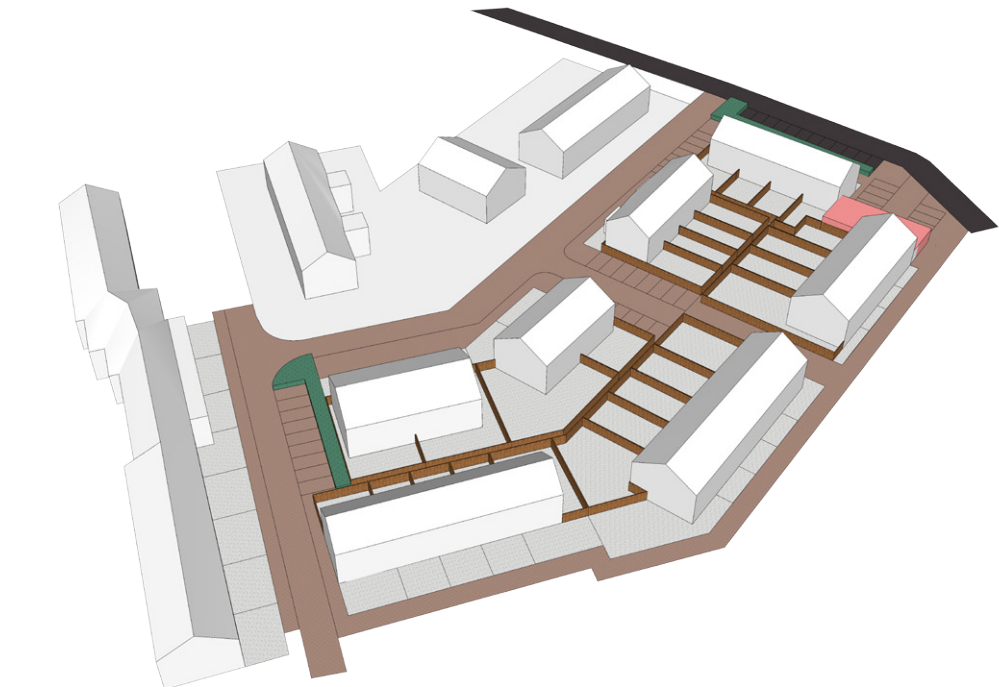


District

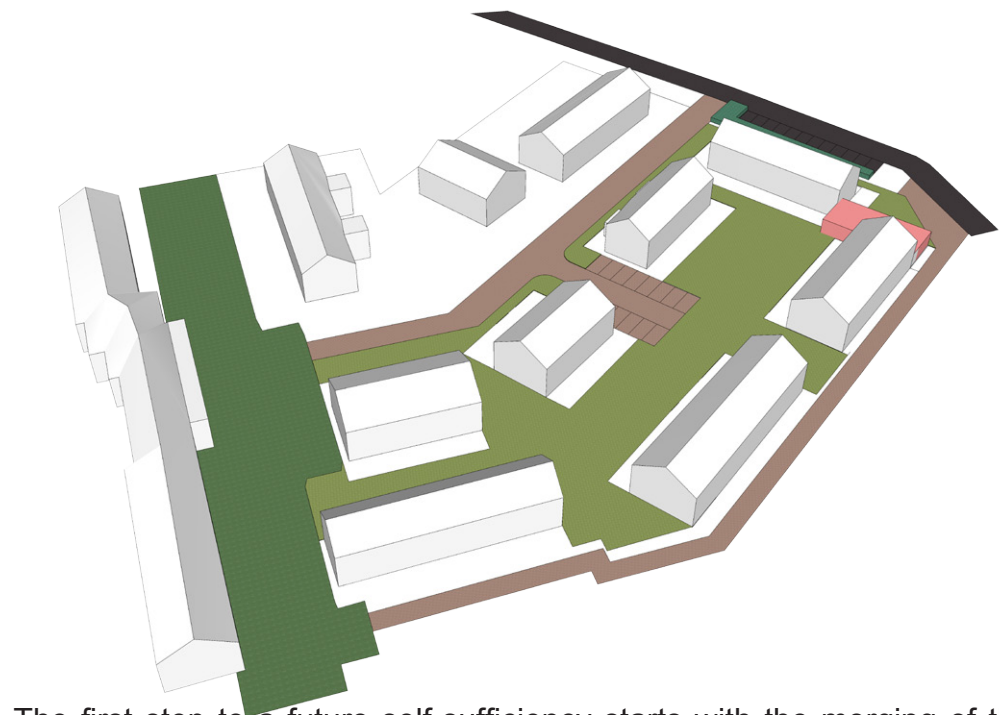


Region

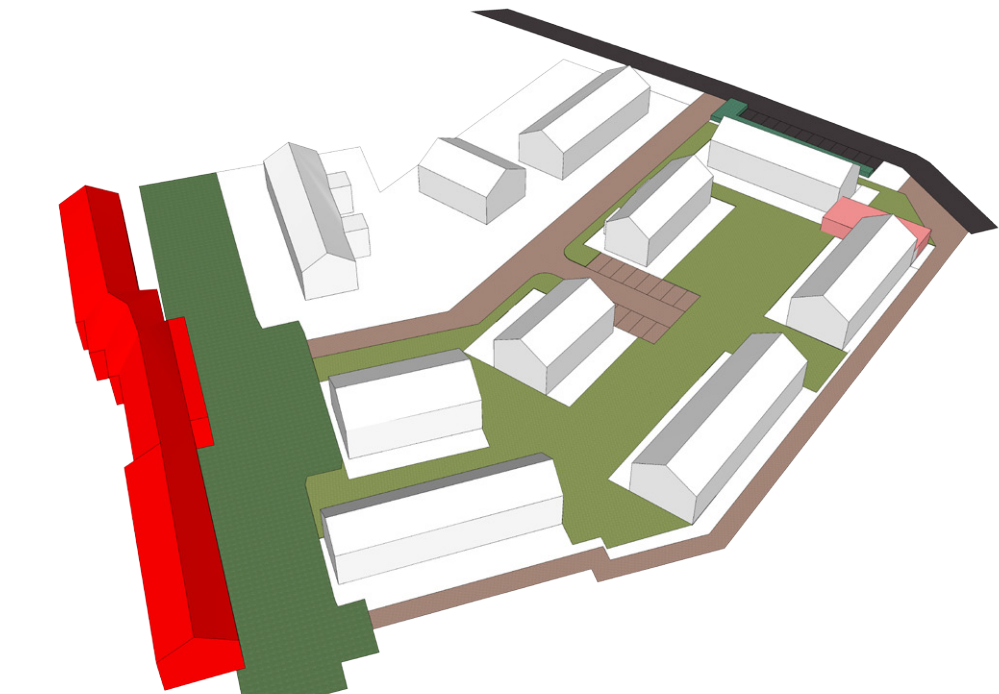
Urban block 2014



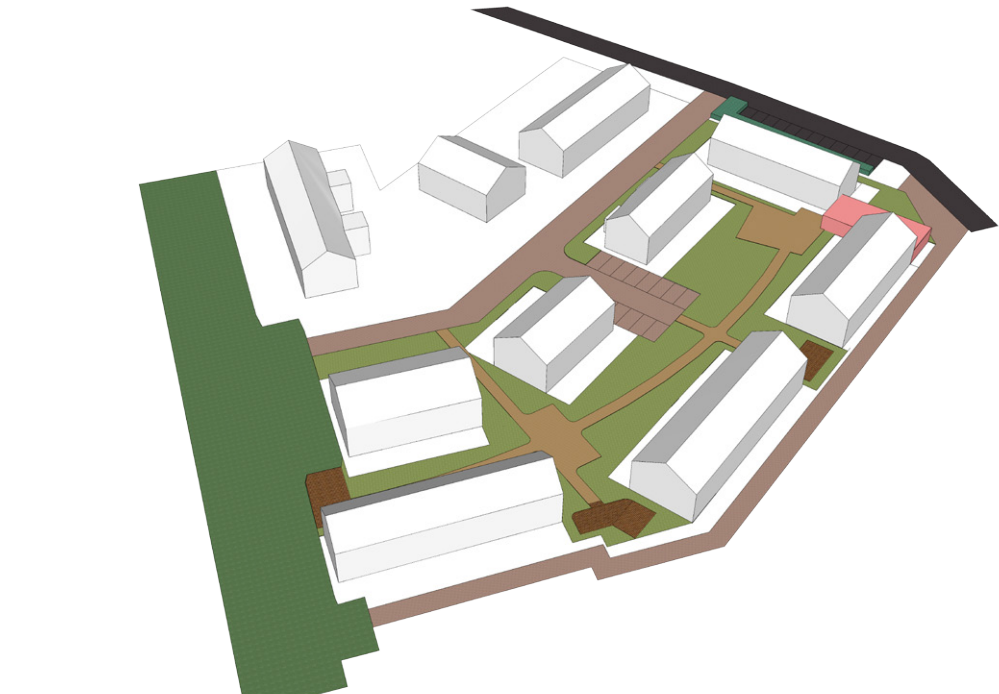
The existing urban block consists of the individual backyards surrounded by fences and hedges. Between the fences a narrow, blind, rear exit corridor.



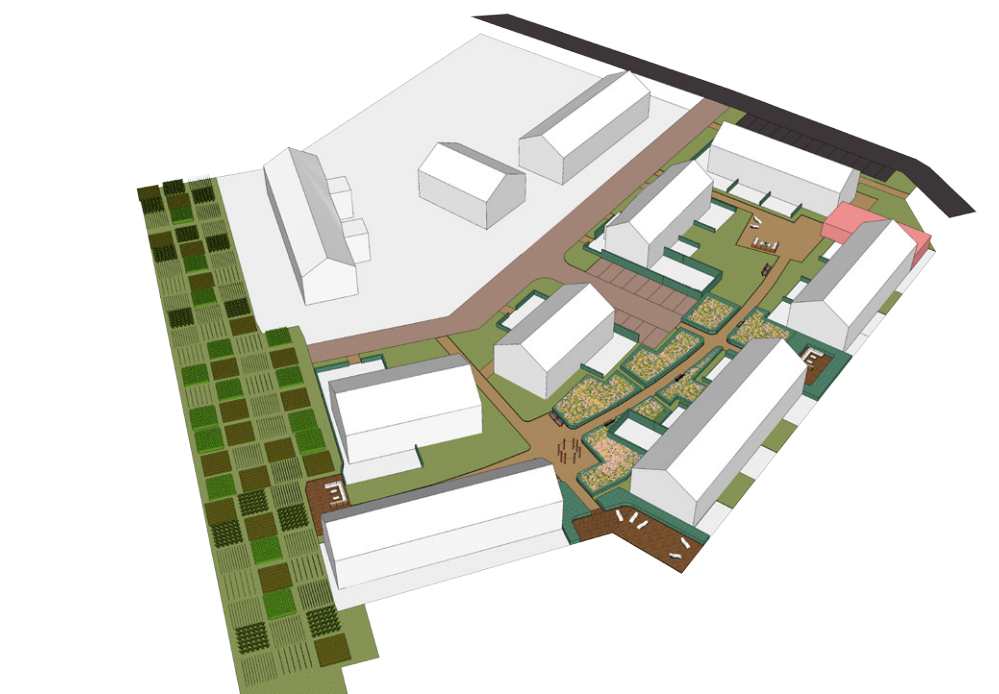
The first step to a future self-sufficiency starts with the merging of the backyards to create a productive landscape and natural garden with a park-like appearance.



To realize the productive landscape a residential building with 12 units have to be demolished.



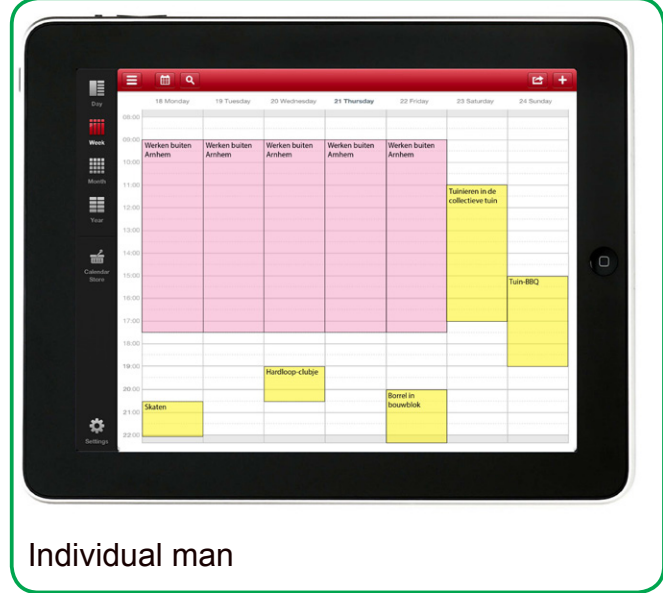
The natural garden with a park-like appearance has a clear routing. This routing is the connecting element in the collective garden and thus ensures consistency.



All functions are connected to this route, such as a playground, a vegetable garden, a botanic garden or the BBQ.



Collective man



Individual man



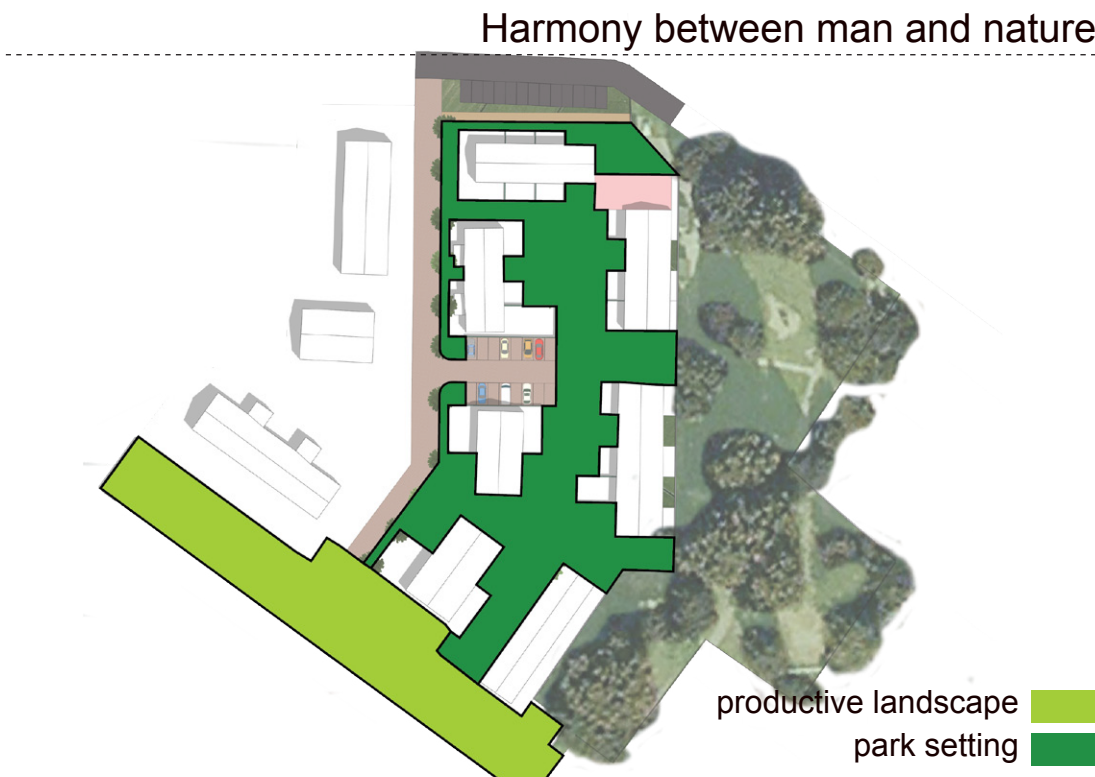
Collective house



actual view

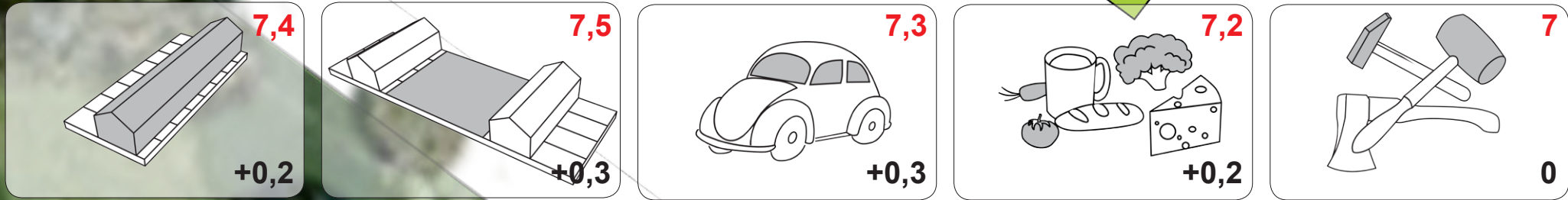


View 2014



Harmony between man and nature

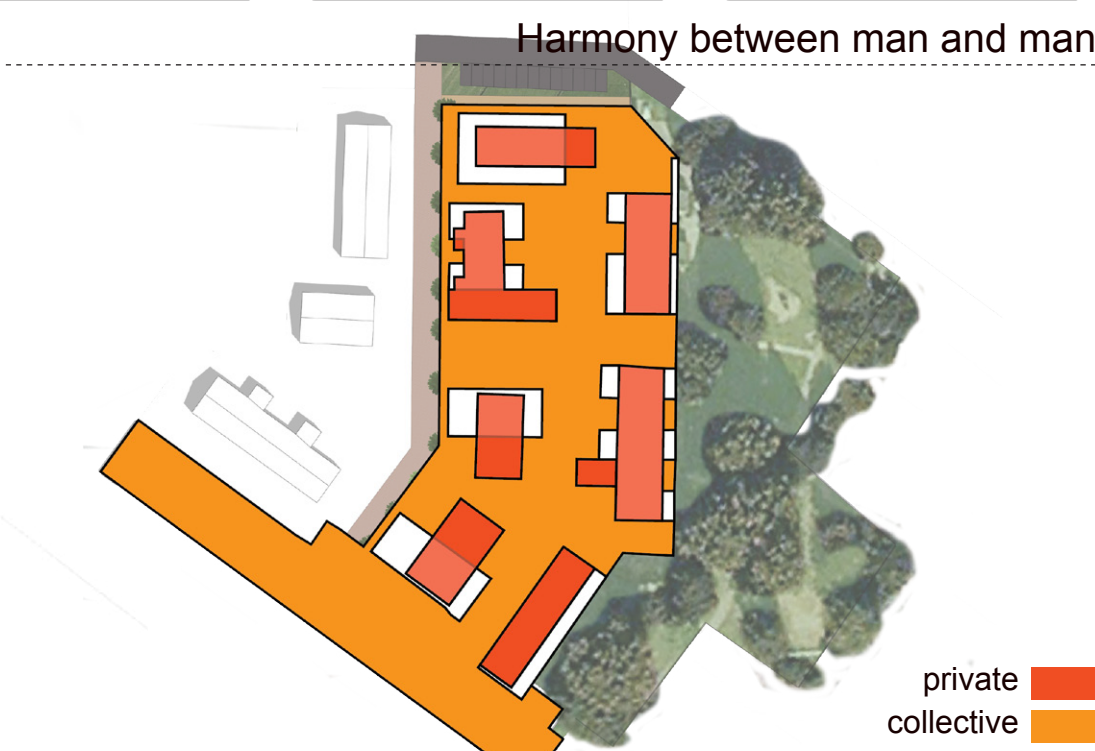
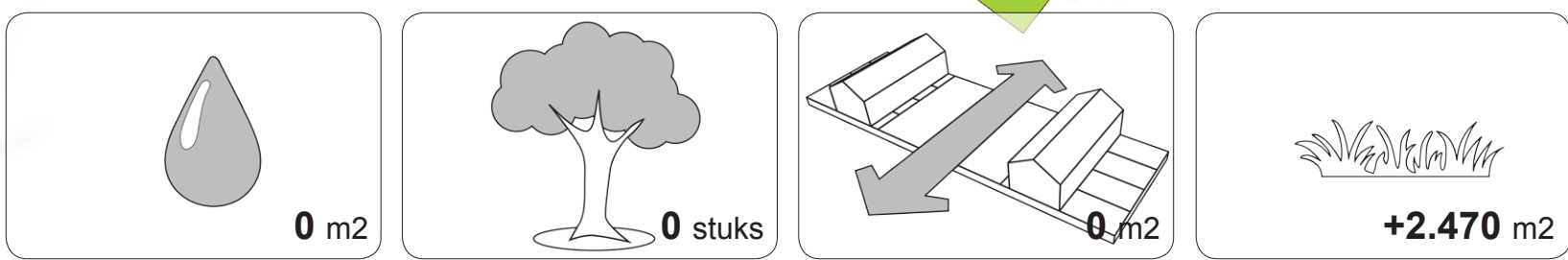
productive landscape
park setting



Cooling

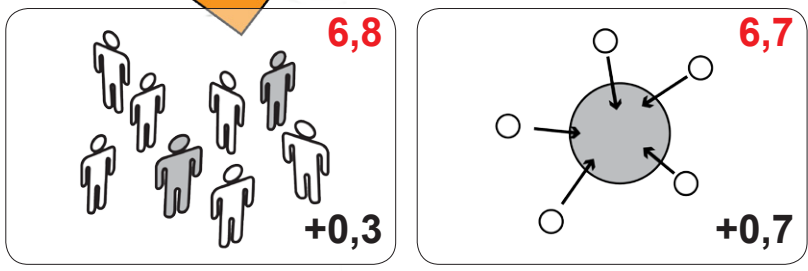


greening



Harmony between man and man

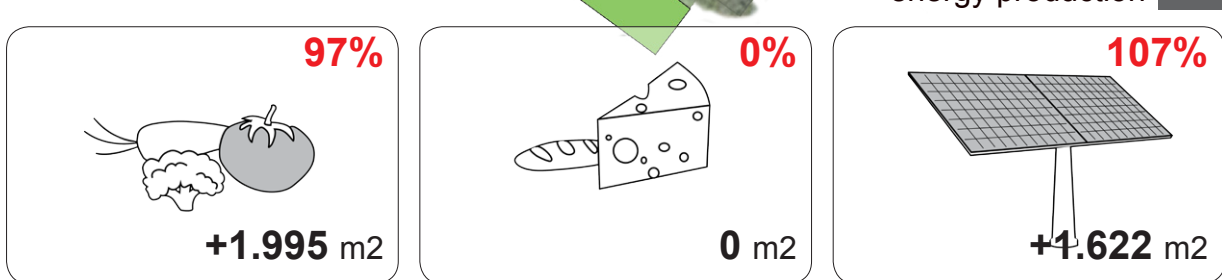
private
collective



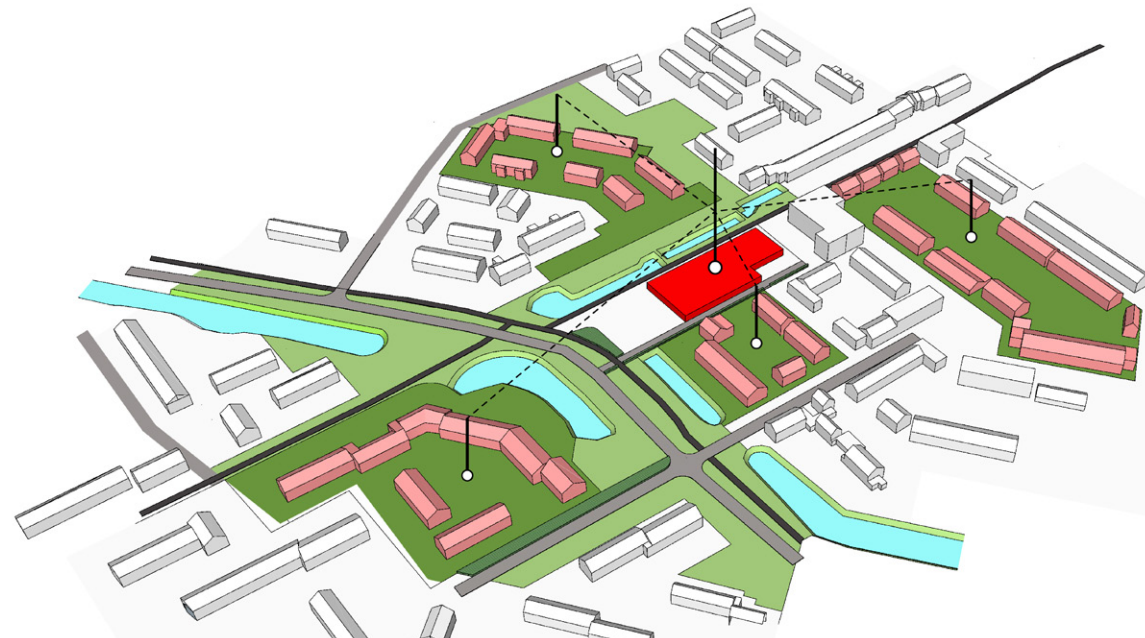
Self-sufficient



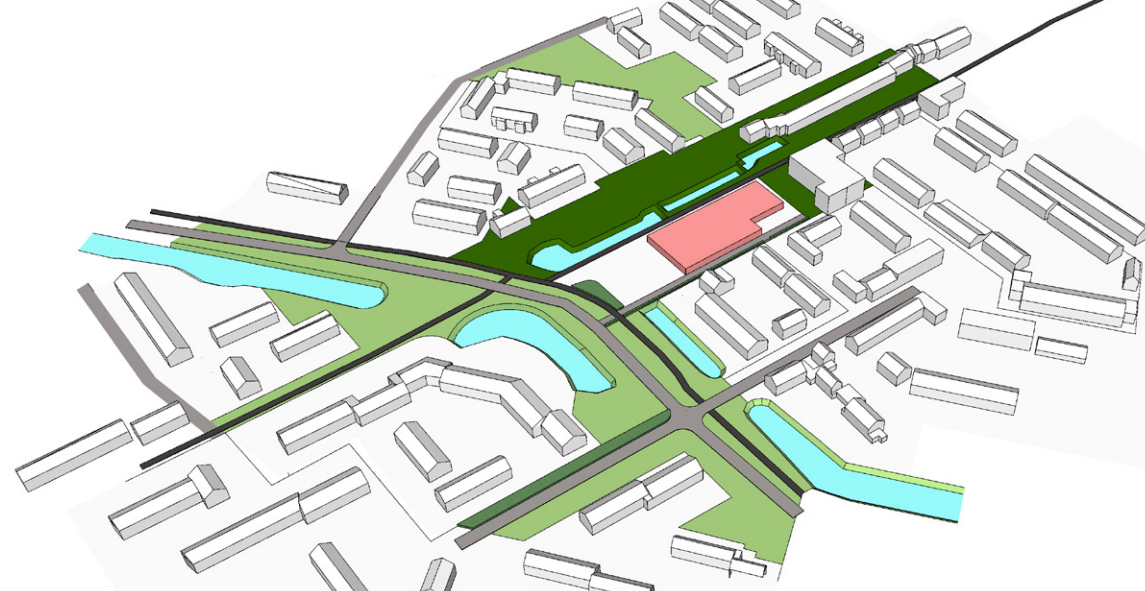
fruit and vegetable production
energy production



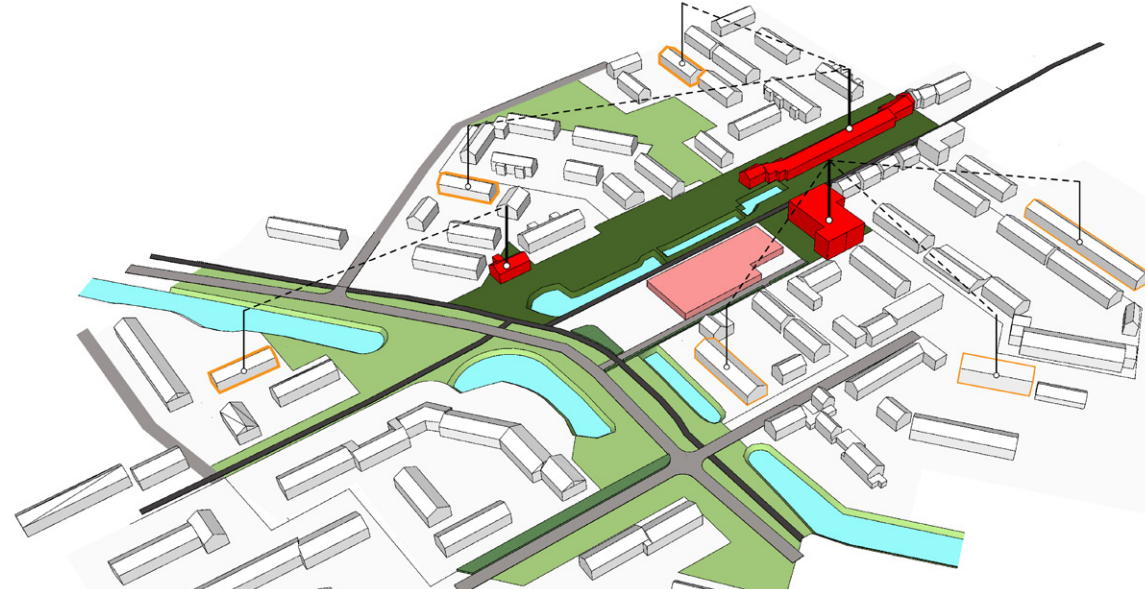
Neighbourhood 2020



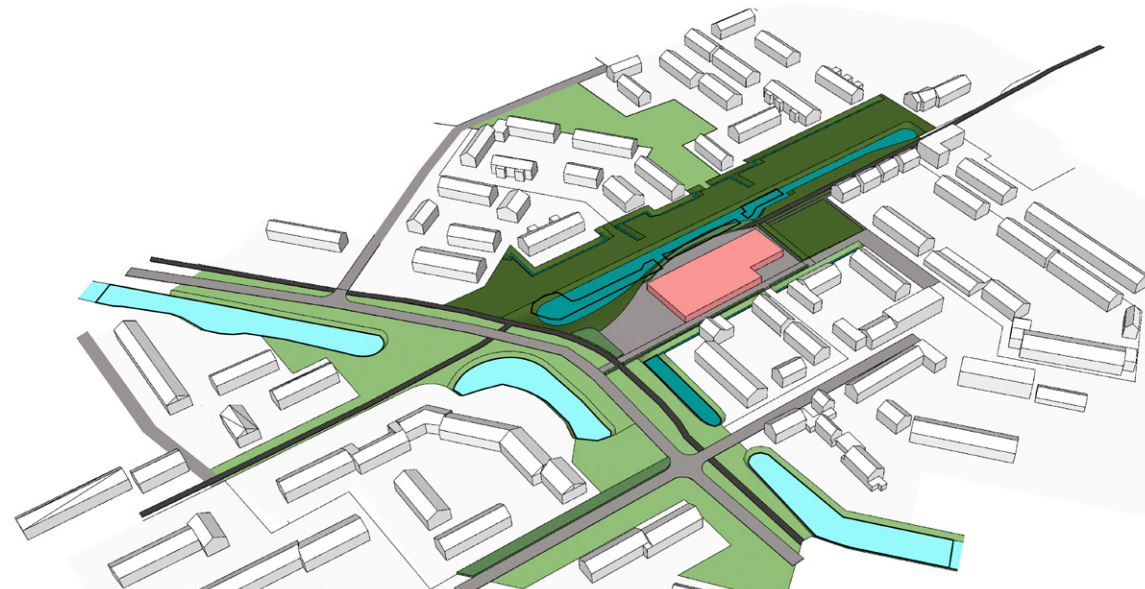
Around the local supermarket there are several collective urban blocks. In the pursuit of the self-sufficiency, they bundle the space and power. The local supermarket is the core of the neighbourhood-collective.



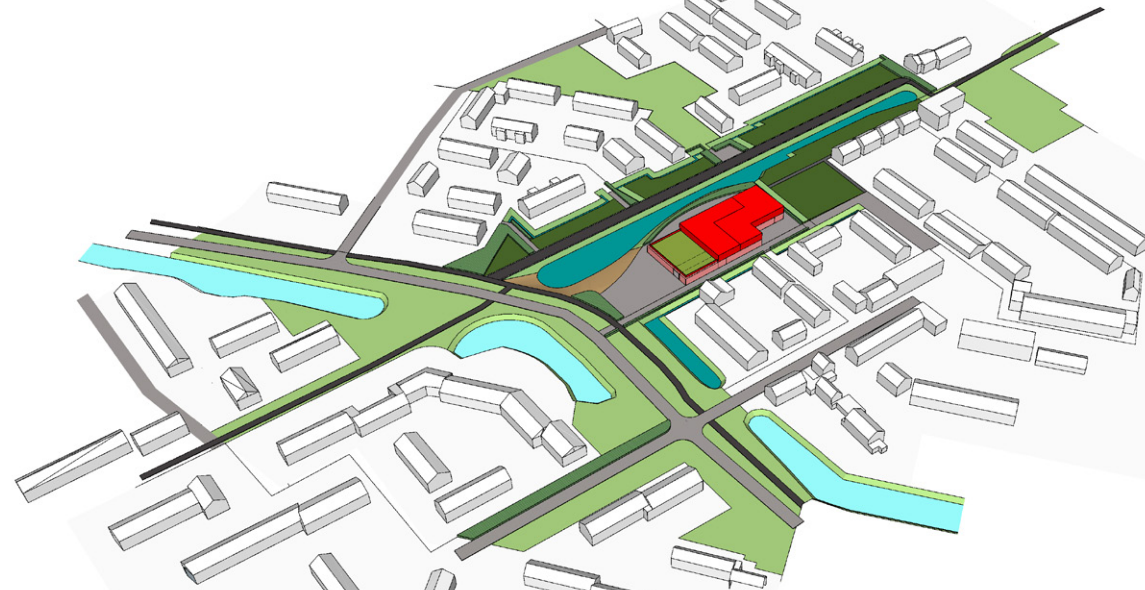
Along the new community-centre is a collective productive landscape which supplies the residents of the community with fruit and vegetables.



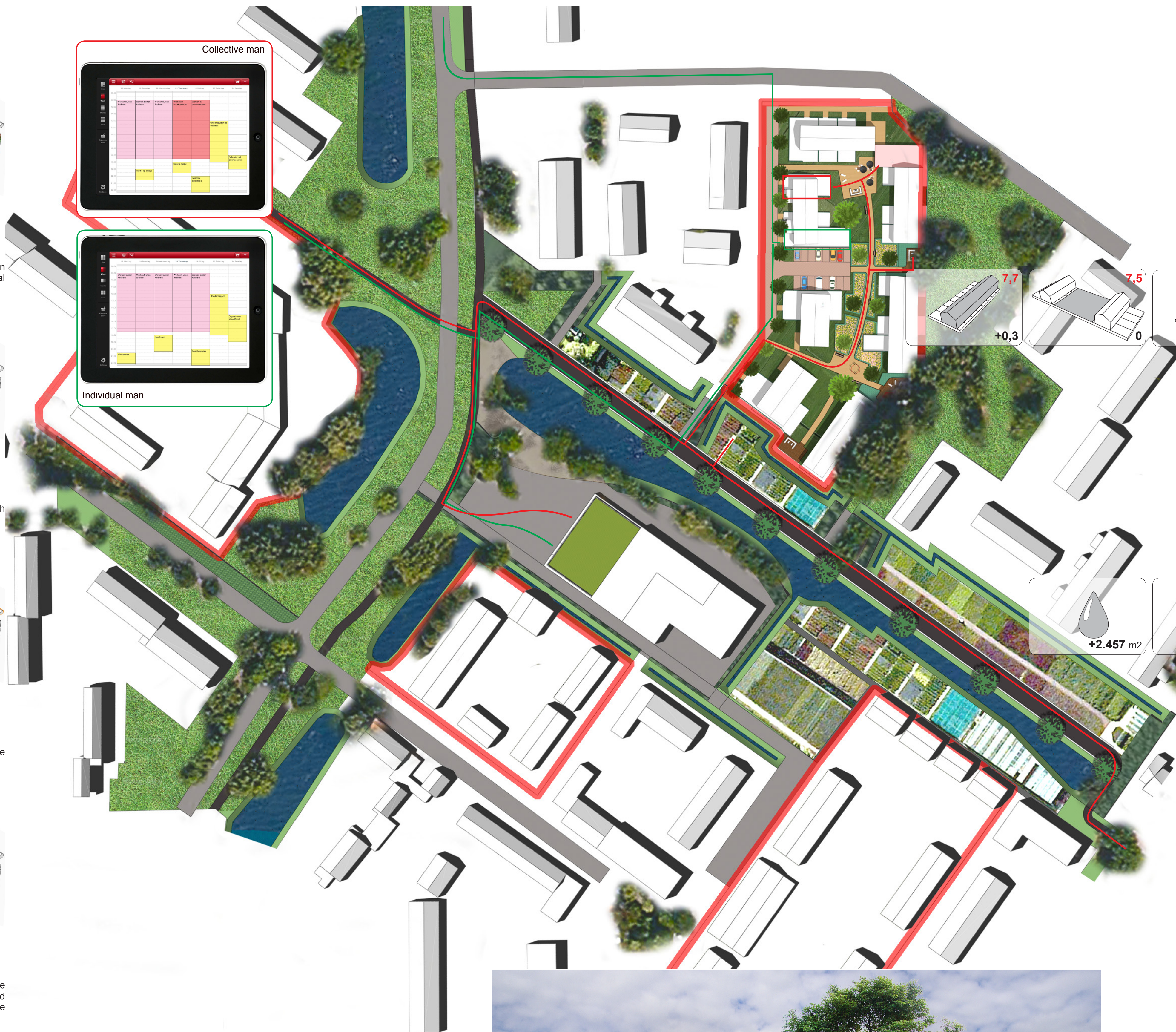
In order to realize this productive landscape, three residential buildings have to be demolished. This concerns 68 units.



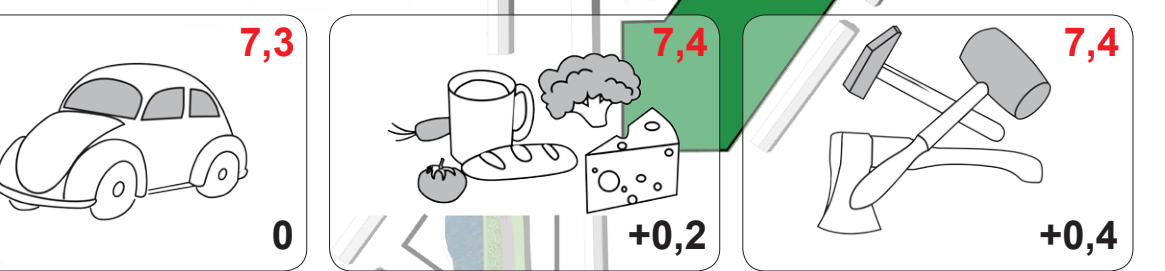
For the water management and the drainage a part of the historic water structure is restored. The former farmers ditch had made their re-entry in the neighbourhood too. This also ensures a clear transition between urban areas and the productive landscape.



Around this productive landscape and the community-centre additional recreational functions are associated, as the beginning of a recreational route, workplaces, childcare, collective kitchen with restaurant and a collective beach.



Harmony between man and nature



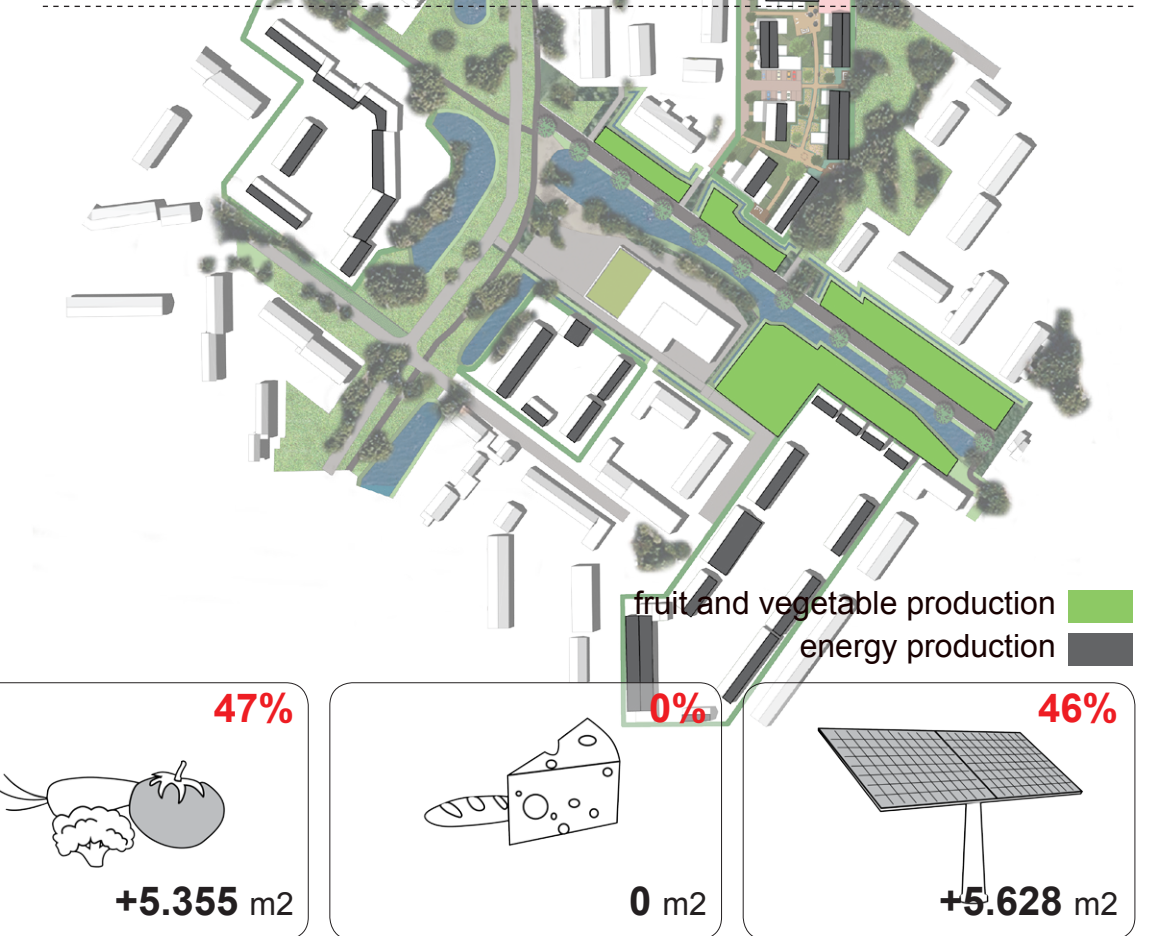
Cooling



Harmony between man and man



self-sufficient



actual view

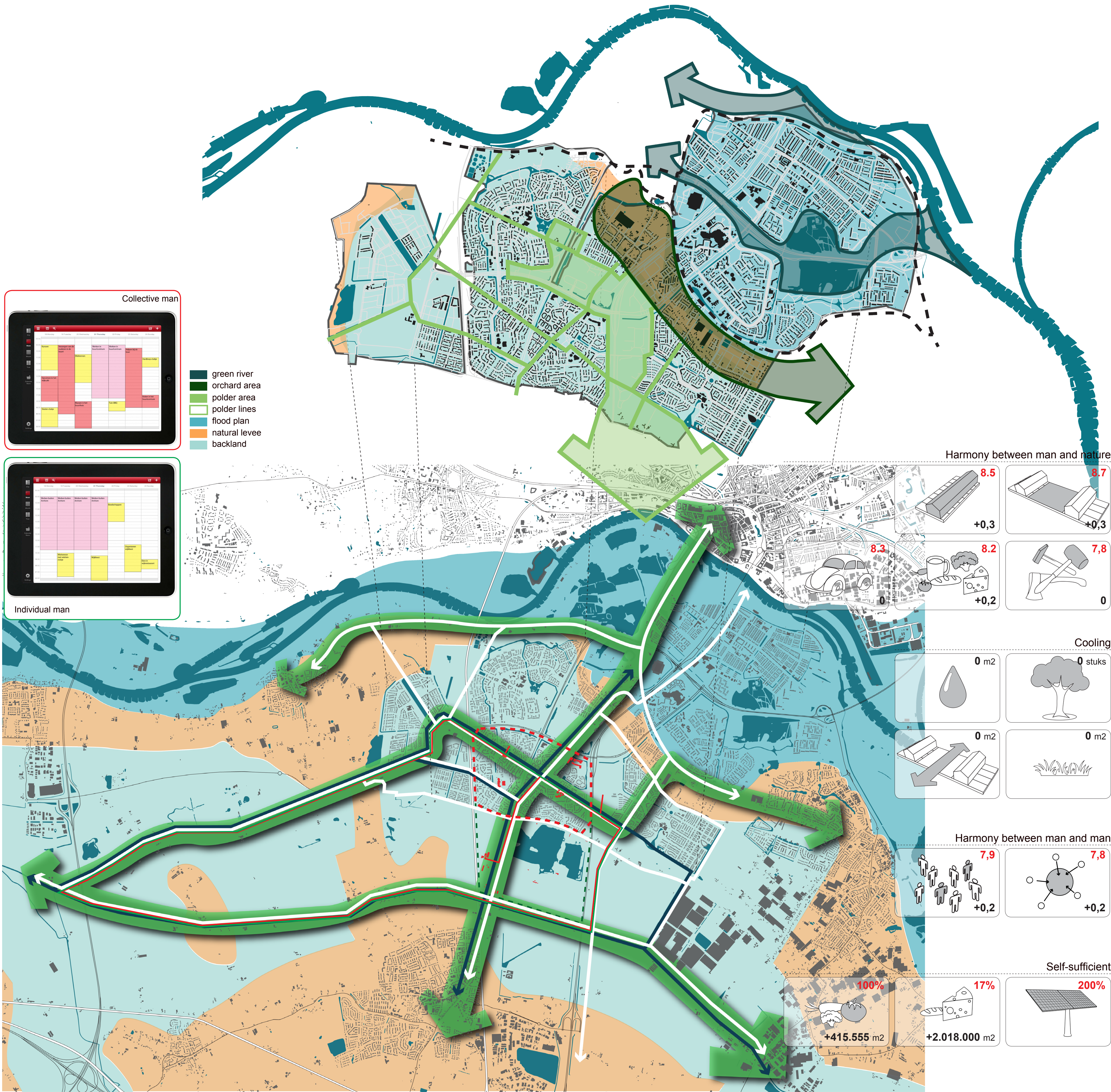


View 2020

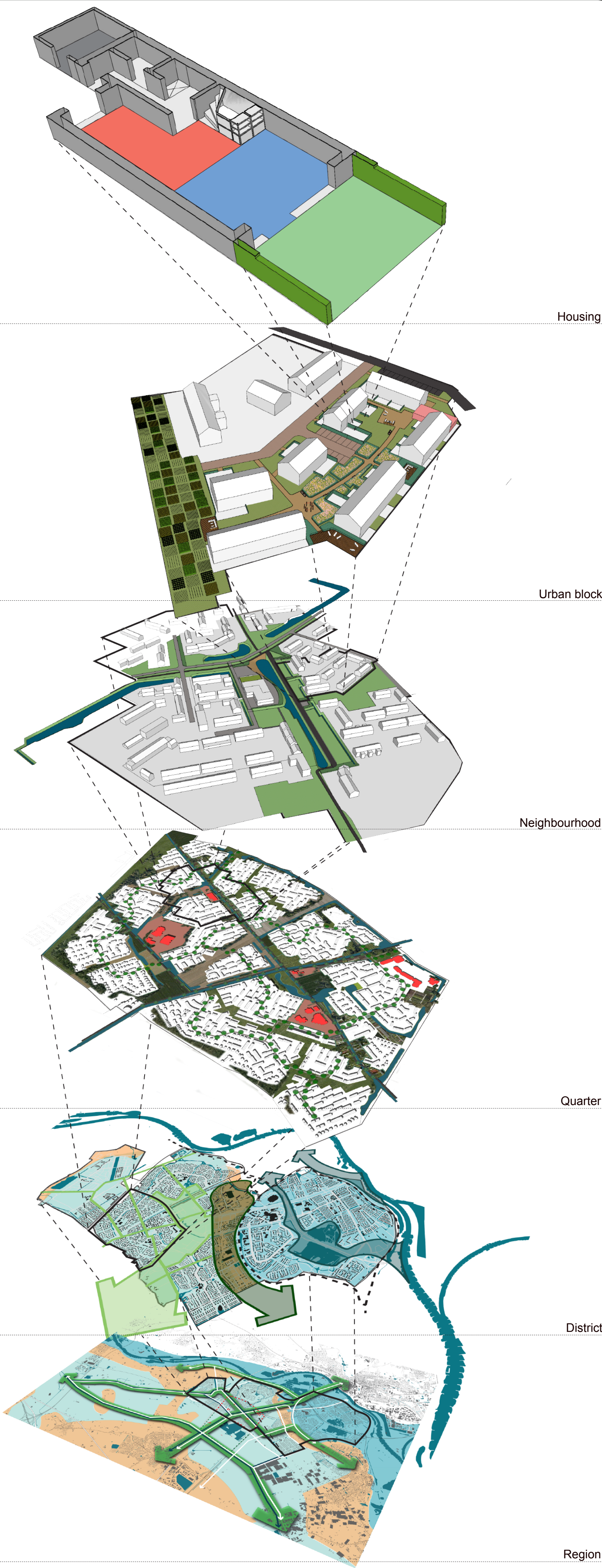
Quarter 2030



Region 2040



Resume



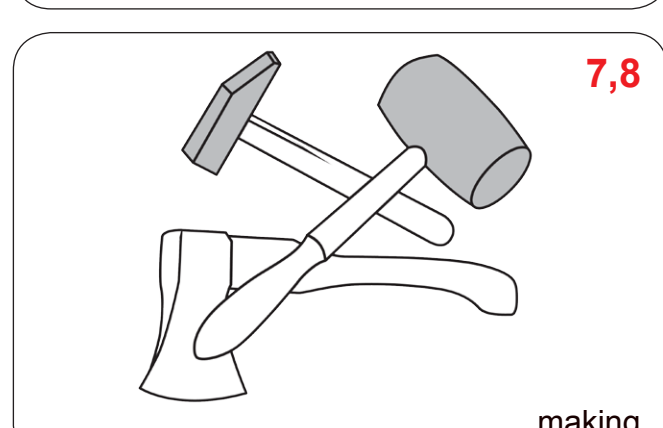
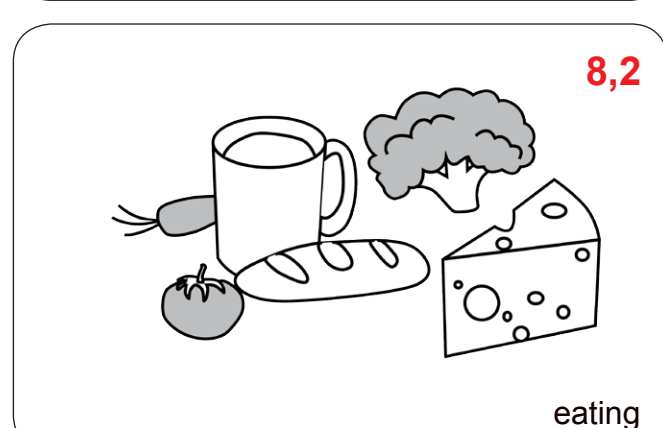
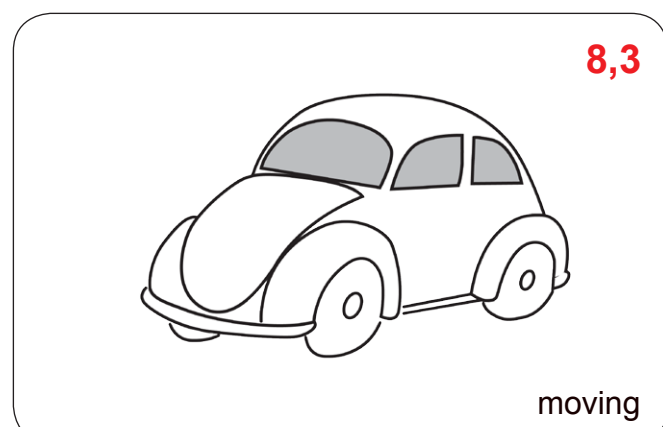
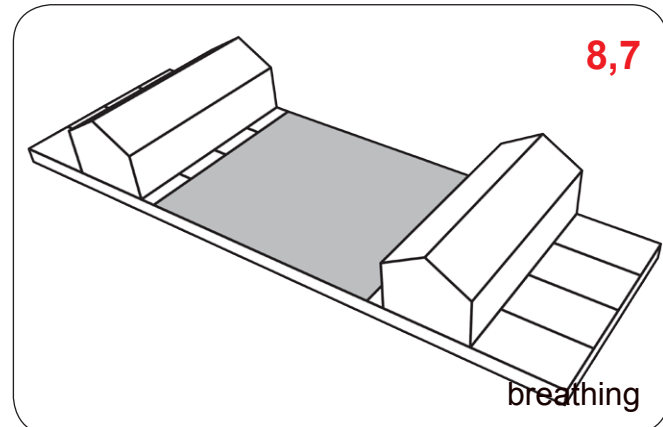
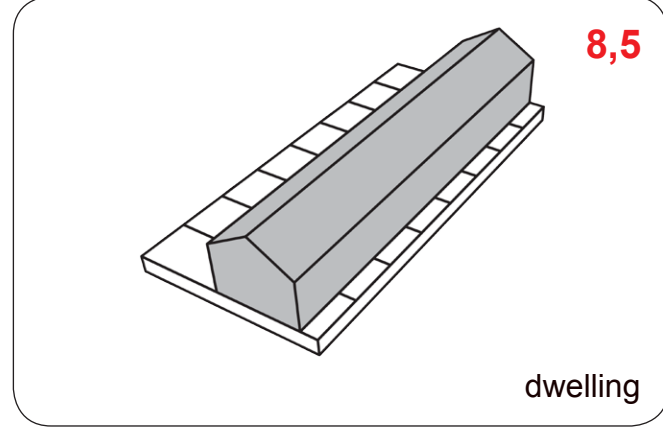
Conclusion

The hypothesis for this subjective research is partially achieved. With the design on all scale levels a living environment is created where well-being comes first. With this well-being a sustainable improvement is made for the space, environment and liveability. All design interventions are related to the match between the existing occupation pattern and the underlying structures. An urban paradise for the cauliflower quarter "De Laar", with more than 11.00 inhabitants, is not feasible. However, an increase in the quality of life for more than 20% can be achieved with an estimated score of 8,2 (actual score 6,8).

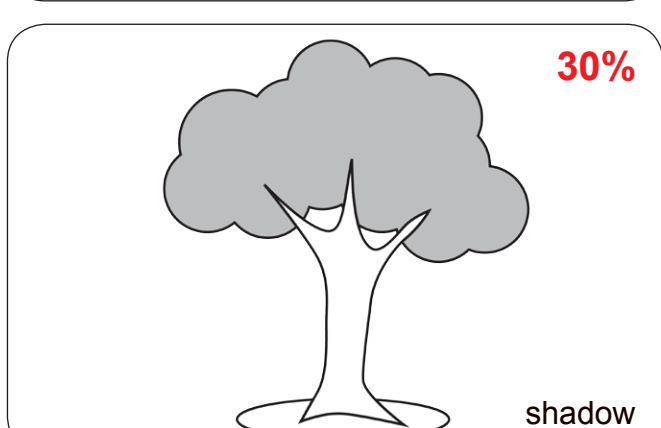
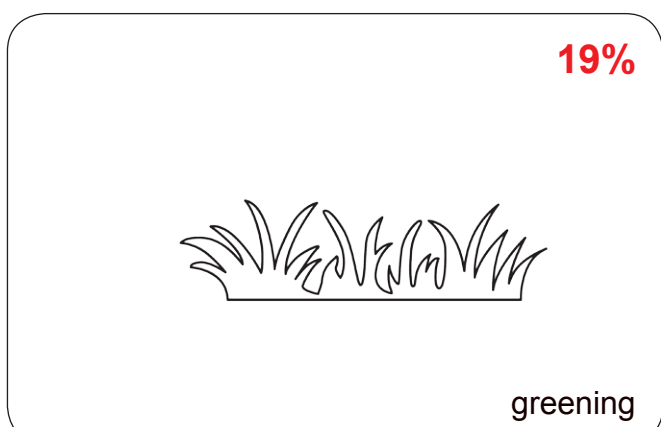
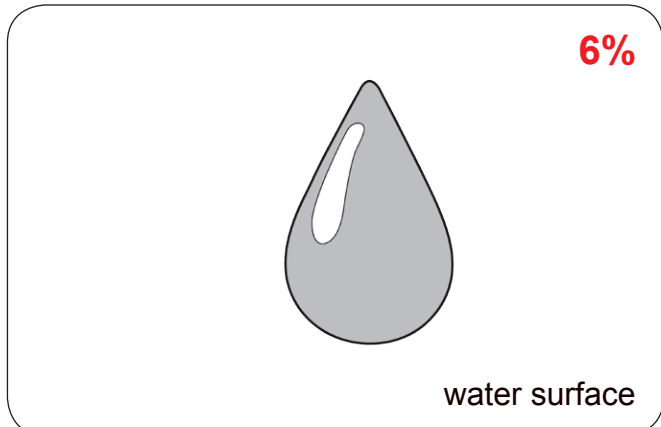
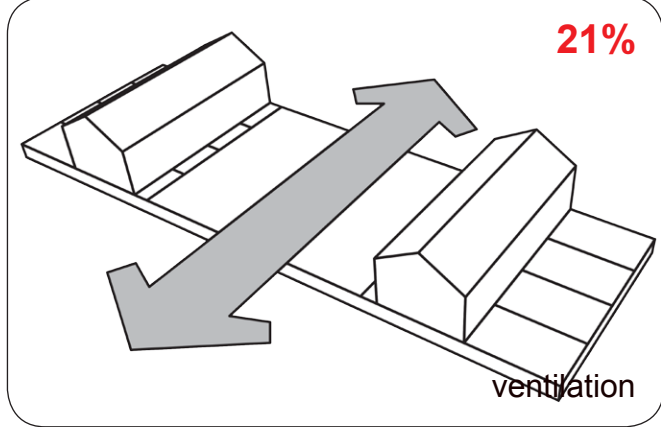
Dispite not achieving the urban paradise with excellent quality of life, this design-based research for the Rijn-Waal-Valley shows a reconstructed quarter with a serious increase in quality of life, ready for 2040.

Parameters

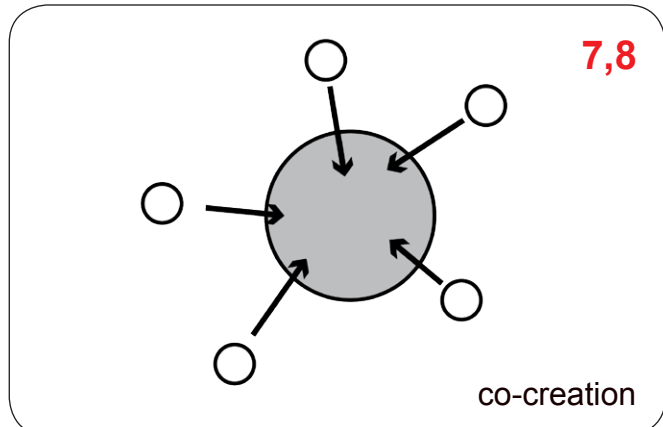
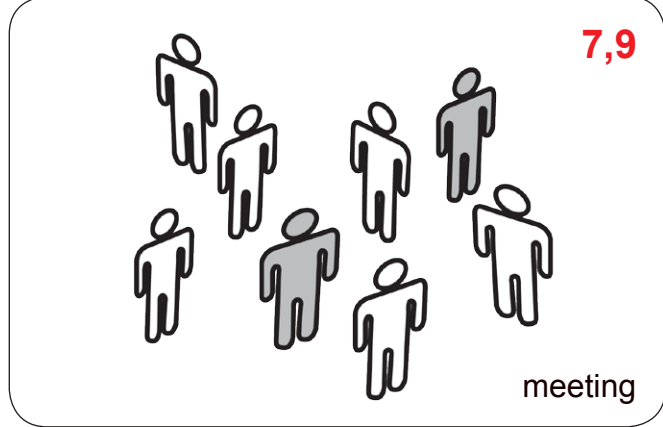
Harmony between man and nature



Cooling



Harmony between man and man



Self-sufficient

